484 for a procession of friars refused to proceed. Most
788 October pilgrims go to Magdalena--about 60% of the Papagos in the cotton fields who made a pilgrimmage in 1950.[1] Of 2,500 or so cotton picker pilgrims, about 1,500 were bound for Magdalena. If the proportion of reservation-dwellers going to the church where the Apostle of the Pimas, Eusebio Kino, was buried was the same as among cotton picking Papagos, some 600 of them saw Magdalena in 1950. A 2,100 total agrees closely with the estimate this writer made previously of the number of Papagos in Magdalena at fiesta time--2,000.[2]

Papago pilgrims in Magdalena stayed from a few hours to a week.[3] The average sojourn in 1950 was 3 days. Some hardy souls made a flying trip from the fields one night by bus, performing their duties to the Saint during the following day, and returning that night, reported back to work next morning. But usually the Desert People spent from 1 to 2 days traveling to and from Magdalena--a half day trip from Tucson including customs and immigrations formalities on both sides of the border.

494 About half the Papagos visiting Magdalena in 1950
484 traveled by bus--Greyhound in the U. S. and Transportes
788 Norte de Sonora in Mexico.[4] Slightly less than half reached the fiesta on trucks, paying just over $7.00 on the average for this rough-and-ready transportation.[5] A few of the Desert People still made the slow wagon journey from their reservations to Magdalena in 1950, but authorities on both sides of the international boundary frowned upon the practice, and Mexican officials closed their border to wagons.

●486 U. S. citizens entering Mexico are required to ob-
641 tain "Tourist Permits" identifying the individual and entitling him to remain in that country for six months. Practice in regard to Papagos crossing the border has varied greatly in both Mexico and the United States because of difficulties in determining citizenship of Indians often speaking neither English or Spanish who may have been born on either side of the border and not know which. The migrations of the Desert People between

[Text continues on p. 90]

[1] 14 of 24 whose pilgrimmage goal was obtained went to Magdalena, 61%.
[2] Dobyns, 1950, p. 28. Contains fuller description of The Fiesta of St. Francis at Magdalena.
[3] Based on information from 8 individuals and observation of hundreds at Magdalena.
[4] Based on 6 of 11 giving information, much observation.
[5] 5 of 11 individuals giving data came by truck, paying $7.18 apiece roundtrip on the average.

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[641] their fields and springs on both sides of the boundary have given many virtually duel citizenship. So there is doubt as to whether the Papagos need "Tourist Permits." In 1950 apparently three-fourths of the Desert People who journeyed to Magdalena obtained "Tourist Permits" which cost $3 U. S. currency.[1]

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[539] The Magdalena celebration is not wholly religious in character. The plazas of the town are jammed with flimsy booths of poles and mats selling toys, cloth, shoes, hardware, pottery, curios, and goods of every sort, as well as food and drink. There are games of chance, and amusements: merry-go-rounds and power rides; there are beauty parlors and dance halls.

This secular side of fiesta is not ignored by the Desert People. In fact, they join in whole-heartedly. Magdalena merchants look upon them as special guests of the town, welcome guests who are well-behaved and "rich." Every Papago questioned on the matter said he enjoyed his stay in Magdalena.[2]

[178] This great carnival with its colorful meeting of diverse cultures--Spanish, Papago, and Yaqui and Mayo Indian--seems to be the holiday of the year for the Desert People. Apparently it has largely replaced the old Papago New Year at the sahuaro-jack ceremony early in July as the major calendrical event. Such an occasion cannot lack its economic aspects.

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788 The Papago pilgrim pays about $7.00 for his transportation. $3 more goes for a "Tourist Permit." Lodging for 3 nights during fiesta is expensive in Magdalena, since everyone doubles his price, and renting rooms never let at other times of the year is a primary industry of the place. Sleeping space in a room or in a patio near the main plaza in Magdalena costs about $2 U. S. per night.[3] This means another $6 expenditure for Papagos staying the average length of time. Eating for 3 days is not expensive at thrown-together restaurants on plazas and side streets. A satisfactory meal could be purchased for 3 pesos at a reasonably clean establishment. At night a feast (roast whole pig with fresh buns, tomato and vegetable for example) could be had for 4 pesos. Peddlers hawked

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[1] Of 13 Papagos giving information 10 obtained permits, or 77%.
[2] In this case, 8 individuals of 8. The author has seen 2 fiestas at Magdalena; has yet to see Papagos who didn't seem to be having a good time.
[3] Dobyns, 1950, p. 28.